Carolina Observer.

VOL. XL.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17, 1828. [NO. 567.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WHOLESALE
Hardware Store,
No. 193, PEARL STREET, N. YORK.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have landing from *Birmingham, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Washington, and Britannia*, their Spring supply of Goods. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in the line, which will be offered at the lowest market prices. They have on hand—
CUTLERY.—Real stag, fancy forbuck, horn tip and white bone table and dessert knives and forks, carvers; table and butchers' steels, butchers', bread and shoe knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two blade knives; sportsmen's piece knives; rear point, razor blade, and spring back pocket knives; sheep shears, scissors, shears and razors—
Shoe pincers and nippers, plyers, carpenter's and shoemaker's hammers, cooper's and carpenter's compasses, corn mills, common iron post and American patent coffee mills, benches and hand vices, bright thumbs and' japanned Norfolk latches, lifting handles, gimlet and spoke gimblets, *sickles*, spring rat traps, waffle irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H & HL hinges, pew hinges, chest hinges, cast butt hinges; butt and round bolts, wood screws, iron and steel knitting pins, wire mouse traps, grid irons, screwed and rivetted iron candlesticks, pod and screw augers, steelyards, single and double hand screw plates, scale beams, knob latches, bed screws, bellows pipes, carpenter's and cooper's adzes, mincing knives, trowels, common and cast steel hoes, chissels and gouges, plane irons, drawing knives; saws of all kinds; files and rasps; composition tea kettles and sauce and stew pans; short and long handle frying pans; cow bells, cooks' ladles, brass kettles, tea bells, curry combs, draw knives, slates, inkstands, awls, shoe tacks, coach wrenches, stump joints; whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes and dusting brushes; cut and wrought tacks, brass and iron head shovels and tongs, iron wire, iron braces, Scotch braces and bitts, centre bitts, tap borers, iron weights, sad irons, toy irons, pins and needles, fish hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, bread baskets, tea pots, tea trays and waiters, gun flints, oil stones, gun locks, powder flasks, shot bags, whip thongs, ivory combs, commode knobs and rings, curtain pins, escutcheons, bed cups, brass butts, brass nails, brass cocks, window pullies, anvils and vices, trace chains, sand paper, bed keys; British and American ink powder; spectacles, ivory and box rules, slate and lead pencils; brass bracket and chamber candlesticks; bone coat and vest moulds; suspender buttons; gilt, yellow metal, white metal, and steel coat and vest buttons; pearl buttons, steel tobacco boxes, curtain rings, japanned lamps, lamp wire; iron, tutannia, brittannia, and plated table and tea spoons, cork screws, hair and tooth brushes, beads, snuff boxes, iron and brass knockers, joiner's squares, spoke shaves; spurs, brass thumb latches; pocket books, glue; knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, pad, trunk, and till locks; spades and shovels; smith's bellows 18 to 23 inch; halter chains, blacking; pocket, dressing, and coarse and fine horn combs; tailor's and women's thimbles; tenter hooks, patent metal cocks, razor straps, marbles; horse cards and cotton and wool cards; trace, halter, and leading line rope; bed cords and clothes lines; copper tea kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of cut nails of a good quality; English and American wrought nails; common and smooth ground wagon boxes; English and American Scythes.

FOLGER & LAMB.
March 6, 1828. 66-3w.

Notice.

INTENDING to close my business this Spring, I request all those persons indebted to me by note or account, to make immediate payment. All unsettled accounts remaining in my hands after the first of next month, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

My Stock on hand, consisting of a large assortment of *SHOES, LEATHER, &c.* is offered at unusually low prices, at wholesale or retail, for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.
March 13. 62-6w,

AMBRISTER AND ARBUTHNOT.

The conduct of Gen. Jackson in regard to the execution of these men, has so frequently been called in question by the friends of Mr. Adams, that we have deemed it proper to insert the following defence of Gen. Jackson made by Mr. Adams himself, taken from the late Address of the Jackson Central Committee of Virginia:

"In the month of August, 1814, while a war existed between the United States and Great Britain, to which Spain had formerly declared herself neutral, a British force, not in the fresh pursuit of a flying enemy—not overstepping an imaginary and equivocal boundary between their own territories and those belonging in some sort as much to their enemy as to Spain; but approaching by sea, and by a broad and open invasion of the Spanish province at a thousand miles, or at an ocean's distance from any British territory, landed in Florida and took possession of Pensacola and of the fort of Barancas, and invited, by public proclamation, all the runaway negroes, all the savage Indians, all the pirates and all the traitors to their country, whom they knew or imagined to exist within the reach of their summons, to join their standard and to wage an exterminating war against that portion of the U. States immediately bordering upon this violated territory of Spain. The land commander of this British force was a certain Col. Nicholls, who, driven from Pensacola by the approach of Gen. Jackson, actually left to be blown up the Spanish fort of Barancas, when he found it could not afford him protection, and evacuating that part of the province, landed at another, established himself on the Appalachicola river, and there erected a fort, from which to sally forth with his motley tribe of white, black and red combatants, against the defenceless borders of the United States in that vicinity. A part of this force consisted of a corps of colonial marines, levied in the British colonies, in which George Woodbine was Captain, and *Robert Chrystie Ambrister* was Lieutenant." In the same despatch Mr. A. informs us "that in the year 1817, Alexander Arbuthnot, of the island of New Providence and a subject of Great Britain, appeared as an Indian trader in Spanish Florida, and as the successor of Col. Nicholls, in the employment of instigating the Seminole and outlawed Red Stick Indians to hostilities against the United States, by reviving the pretence, that they were entitled to [illegible] to the United States in 1818. It must be known (says the Secretary) whether Arbuthnot had a Spanish license for trading with the Indians in Spanish Florida or not: but, they also know, that Spain was bound by treaty to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of those Indians against the citizens of the United States: and it is for them to explain how, consistently with those engagements, Spain could, contrary to all the maxims of her ordinary policy, grant such a license to a *Foreign Incendiary, whose principal, if not his only object*, appears to have been to *stimulate those hostilities*, which Spain had expressly stipulated by force to restrain. In his infernal instigation, he was but too successful. No sooner did he make his appearance among the Indians, accompanied by Hillis Hadjo, returned from his expedition from England, than the peaceful inhabitants of the borders of the U. States were visited with all the horrors of savage war: the robbery of their property, and the barbarous and indiscriminate murder of woman, infancy and age. At Fort St. Marks, Alexander Arbuthnot, the British Indian Trader from beyond the seas, the firebrand by whose torch this Negro Indian war against our borders had been re-kindled, was found an inmate in the commandant's family: and it was also found, that by the commandant himself, councils of war had been permitted to be held within it, by the savage chiefs and warriors: that the Spanish storehouses had been appropriated to their use: that it was an open market for cattle known to have been robbed by them from citizens of the United States, and which had been contracted for and purchased by the officers of the garrison: that information had been afforded from this fort by Arbuthnot to the enemy, of the strength and movements of the American troops: that the date of the departure of the express had been noted by the Spanish commissary, and ammunition, munitions of war, and all necessary supplies furnished to the Indians.

"The connexion between Arbuthnot and Nicholls, and between Ambrister, Woodbine and McGregor is established beyond all question, by the evidence produced at the trials before the Court Martial. I have already remarked to you on the very extraordinary circumstance, that a British trader from beyond the seas, should be permitted by the Spanish authorities to trade with the Indians of Florida. From his letter to Hambly dated 3d May, 1817, it appears, that his trading was but a pretence; and that his principal purpose was, to act as the agent of the Indians of Florida and outlaws from the Creeks, to obtain the aid of the British Government in their hostilities against the United States. When Arbuthnot, the incendiary, came, and was instigating them (the Indians and fugitive negroes) by promises of support from Great Britain, to commence their murderous incursions into the United States, Hambly, at the request of the Creeks themselves, wrote to him, warning him to withdraw from that band of outlaws, and giving him a solemn foreboding of the doom that awaited him from the hand of justice, if he persevered in the course he had pursued. Arbuthnot nevertheless persisted; and while he was deluding the wretched Indians with the promise of support from England, he was writing letters for them to the British Minister in the United States; to Governor Cameron at New Providence; to Col. Nicholls to be laid before the British Government, and even to the Spanish Governor of St. Augustine, and to the Governor General of the Havana, soliciting in all quarters, aid and support, arms and ammunition for the Indians against the United States; bewailing the destruction of the Negro fort, and charging the British Government with having drawn the Indians into a war with the United States, and deserting them after the peace." With regard to Ambrister, Mr. Adams makes this representation of his crimes:

"Let us come to the case of Ambrister—He was taken in arms, leading and commanding the Indians in the war against the American troops; and to that charge upon his trial, pleading guilty." After the adduction of numerous facts going to prove, that both Arbuthnot and Ambrister were not only robbers and murderers, but pirates, who had cast themselves loose from every bond which binds man to society, and were enemies of the whole human race, he authorizes our Minister to declare, "That these two Englishmen, executed by the order of Gen. Jackson, were not only identified with the savages, with whom they were carrying on the war against the U. States, but that one of them was the mover and fomenter of the war, which, without his interference and false promises to the Indians of support from the British Government, never would have happened; that the other was the instrument of war, against Spain as well as against the United States, commissioned by M'Gregor and expedited by Woodbine, upon their project of conquering Florida with these Indians and negroes; that as accomplices of the savages, and sinning against their better knowledge, *worse than savages*, Gen. Jackson, possessed of their persons and of the proofs of their guilt, might, by the *lawful and ordinary usages of war*, have hung them both, *without the formality of a trial:* that to allow them every possible opportunity of refuting the proofs, or of shewing [illegible] of a Court Martial [illegible] by respectable officers; that the defence of one consisted solely and exclusively of technical cavils at the nature of part of the evidence against him; and the other confessed his guilt."

The aforegoing instruction to the American Minister, places beyond question the opinions of Mr. Adams upon the acts and motives of Gen. Jackson, displayed in the occurrences of the Seminole war; but, this document is farther important, as it shews the opinions of the then Chief Executive Magistrate, (Mr. Monroe,) relative to the same acts and motives. It proves, that the President, so far from imputing blame to Gen. Jackson for any part of his proceedings, gave him throughout his hearty approbation, and was highly indignant at the injustice and impertinence of the complaints preferred by the Spanish Cabinet. "But, the President (says Mr. Adams) will neither inflict punishment, nor pass a censure upon Gen. Jackson for that conduct, the *motives for which were founded in the purest patriotism*, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as in the first law of nature, self-defence. He thinks it, on the contrary, due to the justice which the United States have a right to demand of the Spanish Government, that enquiry shall be instituted into the conduct of Don Jose Masot, Governor of Pensacola, and of Don Fracisco C. Luengo, commandant at St. Marks, and a suitable punishment inflicted on them for having, in defiance and violation of the engagements of Spain with the United States, aided and assisted these hordes of savages in those very hostilities against the United States." The Secretary concludes the above dispatch with an assurance that a recurrence of the like misconduct in the Spanish authorities, and of the like necessity on the part of the United States, will not only induce a like retaliation by our Government, but that as a punishment for the bad faith of the Spanish Government manifested by such a recurrence, the surrender of the posts in question, which the United States were then willing to make, would perhaps be permanently withheld.

"The duty of this government (says Mr. Adams) to protect the persons and property of our fellow-citizens on the borders of the United States, is imperative; it *must* be discharged; and if, after all the warnings that Spain has had; if, after the prostration of all her territorial rights and neutral obligations, by Nicholls and his banditti, during the war; and of all her treaty stipulations, by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, abetted by her own commanding officers during the peace, to the cruel anoyance of the United States; if the *necessities of self defence should again compel* the United States to take possession of the Spanish forts and places in Florida, declare, with the frankness that becomes us, that another unconditional surrender of them must not be expected."

Vessel Stolen.—A small schooner of about thirty tons, was stolen from a wharf in this town on Monday evening and has not since been heard from. This is to us a novelty, and but little more surprising, than it would be for a man to steal a house and float it up stream. What are we to look for next? It behoves our citizens to be on their guard when such lawless depredators are at large in our town.—*Providence Journal.*

Mahogany.—Few people are acquainted with the immense size and value of some logs of mahogany brought to this country. The following may serve as an example:—"The largest and finest log of mahogany ever imported into this country was sold by auction at the docks in Liverpool. It was purchased by James Hodgson, Esq. for three hundred and seventy-eight pounds, and afterwards sold by him for five hundred and twenty-five pounds, and if it *opened* well was supposed to be worth about *one thousand pounds.* If sawn into veneers it was computed that the cost of labour in the process would be seven hundred and fifty pounds. The weight at the King's beam was six tons thirteen hundred weight."

English paper.

A certain Chief Justice, on hearing an ass bray, interrupted the late Mr. Curran in his speech to the jury, by saying, "One at a time, Mr. Curran, if you please."—The speech being finished, the judge began his charge, and during its progress, the ass sent forth the full force of its lungs at the very threshhold, when the Advocate said, "Does not your lordship hear a remarkable echo in the court?"

LIFE IN IRELAND.

From Notes of a Journey to the Lakes of Killarney, in Blackwood's Magazine.

The *fortunati nimium* of this kingdom are wretched agriculturists. I saw but one decently cultivated farm in Kerry; it was on the road from Tralee to Killarney; the farmer's name they told me, was Marshall.—The peasantry of Kerry fight and talk latin by instinct. Arriving at a village with a name *versu quod dicere non est*, and which defines the power of orthography, I suddenly found myself surrounded by a host of combatants, who at that instant commenced operations. One fellow seized my horse, that I might not disturb them, and the rest [illegible] while I occasionally heard the murmuring tones of a patriarch, who sat at the fire of the cabin, at the door of which I was detained prisoner. He was rating a wench who stood at the only window, gazing at the fun, and more intent on the scuffle than on the works of Minerva—"Quid agis in ista fenestra, Bridgeta O-Shaughnessy? Aut quomodo te decet istis humeris totum diem tenere nihilum agendo? Estne tam visu spectabile, homines sic fustibus rixas componere, ut de primis mortalibus tradidit noster Flaccus? Non ita est, Bridgeta mea: vade, age; quam multa vasa culinaria tibi sunt adhuc deterfienda? Cirnea lactis coagulati agitanda, et——." Here the din without became so furious, as to drown the conclusion of the old boy's expostulation, and a man who seemed a sort of leader of his faction, broke his shillalah on his neighbour's pate. As I happened to be provided with one myself, and was unwilling to spoil sport, or see sport spoiled, I handed it out, and bade him play out the play. He received the gift with a grim smile of welcome, and in an instant I saw men tumbling like ninepins, "beneath his sturdy stroke." In something more than half an hour, a loud hurrah of "The Boys of Billinageary forever!" announced that the fray was ended—my friend with the stick had won. He came up to where I stood, took off his hat, and with great propriety of speech and gesture, apologized for the delay I had met with, assuring me that once the signal was given, it was impossible to stop for any gentleman, and as he handed back the stick with eloquent thanks, he hoped I "took no offence at the taste of a scrimmage that had detained my honor." "None in creation, my good friend," I replied; "but what pray, occasioned this infernal row?" "Och, it was only some words between myself and Tim Oulaghan, about a girl I would'nt marry; an' he brought his faction agin us, an' we fought it out and beat them like min."

"And why would you not marry the girl?" "Sure, had'nt she a pearl on her eye like a biled cockle whin I see her afore the Priest?" 'You don't mean to say it was then you first discerned her blindness?" "Whin else, your honor? Devil a stem of her I ever seen till then?" "And were you going to marry a woman the first time ever you saw her?"—"Troth, and the same's the custom among huz always. When a girl takes on to be married, her father or mother, or the like, goes match-making, and spakes to any boy they fancy, and if he's agreeable, and they offer fortin' according to his expictations, the priesht is invited, and the first thing the girl hears of the match being settled, or who is the man that's to own her, is whin the frinds arrive to eat the wedding dinner; and late in the evening, when all is hearty, in come's the boy, and thin they see each other for the first time." "And what fortune were you to get with this girl whom you did'nt marry?" "Fifty pounds, please your honor, and a feather bed, and a losset, and four chairs."

A sweet temper and modest carriage in a female, is calculated to diffuse social smiles and cheerful looks upon the whole circle of her acquaintance. Nothing becomes a woman more than modesty; and nothing appears more lovely than easy, polite, and chastened manners. True politeness is modest, unpretending and generous. To all it gives that cheerful welcome which a virtuous heart ever extends to its associates—and banishes all the reserve which a haughty carriage increases and heightens. Amiable conduct makes the handsome doubly admired—a good heart makes natural beauty doubly enchanting, and enhances the value of the most lovely person. The praise of beauty every poet sings; but to the charms of the mind every tongue confesses. The warm feelings of the poet's heart which fires his enraptured strain, is often but the creation of his own maddened fancy—but the admiration which amiable conduct calls for and receives from every one, is accorded by a sense of its worth, and by the admiration which we ever feel for virtue and purity. It has been truly observed, that "virtue is its own reward;" and while beauty, like Spring's verdant flowers, withers at the approach of Summer—while *time* lays a rude and heavy hand on the warm cheek of beauty, and steals away the crimson which mantles there—upon the highly cultivated and amiable mind, he never leaves a trace of desolation. And when years have faded the loveliness of the person, and plucked the gay smile from the youthful cheek, the graces of the mind still flourish—still diffuse happiness wherever their influence is felt, and still command the admiration and esteem of every one.

But where the heedless and the gay glide down the stream of life, careless of the course which they pursue, and reckless of the pain they inflict, I am afraid all I could say, with them would have but little effect. They cannot know the feelings of one who has been wounded by their unkindness; if they did, it would be unnecessary for me to urge a more circumspect observance of the rules of politeness. They would then never give pain; be respected and beloved by all; they would invite esteem and friendship, and attract admiration and love.

Norfolk, April 7.

MOST LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

[illegible] On Saturday [illegible] the following young gentlemen, midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, viz: *William J. Slidell, Frederick Rodgers, Robert M. Harrison,* and *Bushrod W. Hunter*, manned a sail boat, and proceeded down the river, as they had been accustomed to do, for recreation and practice. The wind was blowing fresh; but when they had proceeded about three miles down it became flawy, with intervals of dead calm. It was after one of these intervals, that a sudden and very heavy flaw of wind struck the sails, when the boat capsized, filled, and instantly sunk, carrying down with her Mr. Slidell, who never rose. Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Harrison cheered each other for some time, but exhausted by cold and fatigue, the former sunk, and the latter soon shared his fate. Poor Hunter was on the eve of following his ill-fated companions, when an East river schooner then bearing down, picked him up, nearly in a state of insensibility, and put back with him to the Navy Yard, where, with proper care he was in a little time restored to health.

Immediately on the receipt of these distressing particulars, Com. Barron ordered boats down to drag for the bodies; but they have not yet been found.

Mr. Slidell was from New York, and brother to the lady of Captain M. C. Perry. Mr. Rodgers was 16 or 17 years of age, and son of Commodore Rodgers. Mr. Harrison was son of Robert M. Harrison, Esq. Commercial Agent at St. Bartholomew. They were young men of the finest promise, and much caressed in the circle of acquaintance to which they had found a ready introduction in this place.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Western Monthly Review, of December, (says the N. E. Galaxy,) is before us, we find nothing in it but the following amusing courting scene:

"The business was enacted, as we have said, by moon light, and whether fate had so ordered it, or whether the bull frogs were obliged to suspend their melody to whet their whistle, we dare not pronounce, but so it was, that when the lovers commenced in alternate strains, they were as hush as death, and not the slightest noise was heard, but the never ending creakings of the catadels. Thoroughgrabb saw, that if he did not take up the strain, Violetta would have the first *speak*.—Therefore, after diverse manual movements, and flourishes of oratory and pathetic, as preludes of what was to come, he laid his right hand on his left breast, standing a little inclined towards the fair maiden, and resting the greater weight of his body on his left foot, and with an accompanying cast of his eyes, not towards Heaven, for they were too deep for such a movement; but towards the shaggy parapet of his eye-brows, uttered the following words in a tone of sepulchral tragicality: 'Violetta Lillietta Tabitha Killbear, perdition catch my soul but I do love thee." More said he not, but more essayed to say. Violetta, incontinently, waited not to see if there were more behind; but forthwith replied in alternative verse: 'Oh! Thoroughgrabb, art thou not fickle, as the rest? Men are lighter than floating cork. But, Thoroughgrabb, mind you, marriage is a serious business. Is this foolish talk one of your flourishes, or am I in good truth, to receive it as a declaration of love? I am for no sham in this matter. Please to tell me in plain English, what you want of me.

Th. Immortal powers, forgive the vile necessity, that clothes high thoughts of love in plain and common words.

Vi. You are right, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, if you have any thing to say to me, say it in plain Kentuck English.

Th. Well, Tab, I love you, and want to marry you. Will you have me or not?

Vi. I reckon, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, I will. *But the white men are very uncertain*, as the Indians say. I want you to put it down on paper, or say it afore evidence, that I can take the law on you if you don't keep your word. I reckon one must be sharp to deal with such as you.

Th. Why, as to that, Tabitha, if I war'nt in the mind, I reckon, I needn't say so. As to taking the law of one like me, that is right funny. Excellent wench! I do love thee. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Vi. Call me wench again, you blackguard, and I'll throw you in the lake! Tell me, in earnest, do you ax me, if I'll marry you?

Th. Dear angelic maiden, I do; I'll swear it. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Vi (Flourishing) I say yes, I will marry you.
Though Damon as the morning stars were fair,
And you more treacherous than the stormy sea;
He constant, you more fickle, than the air,
Yet would I live, and love, and die with thee.

Th. Ravishing words. Peerless maiden! How base is gold! how miserable lands and tenements, compared with thee!

Vi. Hold, Mr. Thoroughgrabb. There's another thing I must know. I ax you now, if you mean to make me tote water, like a negro, and dig the taters; and milk the cows, and tend the babies, and work like a dog in doors and out.

Th. That's as you behave, Tab. I mought, and then again, I mought not.

The Rogue's Paradise.—Florida must be a paradise for rogues. On the 16th ult. a man named James Moore, was apprehended for making and passing counterfeit dollars, and after examination was ordered to be committed to prison, and a *mittimus* for this purpose made out by the magistrate; but as there was neither jail nor jailer in the county, this document was ultimately thrown away by the sheriff, and the coiner discharged.—*Commercial.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

By the arrival of the Fama, Capt. Pratt, at Boston, on Friday last, Cork papers were received to the 1st of March. They contain a translation of the Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte on the conduct of the Allies.

The London Sun says—The Turkish manifesto is believed to be a genuine document, but it is not intended for external effect, being merely addressed to the public functionaries throughout the Turkish empire, in order to excite the enthusiasm of the people in the event of warlike operations. The policy of the Sultan is, to be prepared, happen what may,—but the manifesto is not a declaration of war, as some of our contemporaries have asserted. It is generally an appeal to the Faithful to be prepared for the worst.

Mr. Stratford Canning had arrived in England, but had not brought any news which had transpired.

Reports that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth, had been repeated and contradicted. It is mentioned, that proceedings of the kind would be a direct violation of the treaty of July, [illegible] and sat two hours.

London, Feb. 26.

French papers to the 25th inst. arrived last night by Express. They have brought no additional intelligence from Constantinople. Prince Metternich is said to have sent numerous couriers to that capital since the appearance of the Turkish Manifesto, to endeavour to arrange differences, but the Divan continued steady in its determination for war. It was reported, that as soon as the Manifesto reached the Russian head quarters, the whole army instantly crossed the Pruth, and the rumour had occasioned a fall in the Austrian Funds.

TURKISH MANIFESTO.

[*From the Moniteur of Thursday, February* 21.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 12.

Even the least informed are aware that all Mussulmen naturally hate the Infidels, and that the Infidels on their side are the enemies of the Mussulmen; that Russia, above all, has a particular hatred of Islamism; and that she is the chief enemy of the Sublime Porte. For fifty or sixty years, anxious to put into execution her guilty projects against the Mussulman nation, and the Ottoman empire, she has constantly profited by the slightest pretext to declare war; the disorders committed by the Janissaries, who, thank God! are annihilated, favoured her progress; she has by degrees invaded our provinces; her arrogance and her pretensions have been ever augmenting, and she has, at last, imagined that she has discovered an easy method of executing her ancient plan against the Sublime Porte, by exciting an insurrection among her co-religionists, the Greeks. The latter united in the name of religion, made a simultaneous revolt—they did all the evil they possibly could to the Musselmen, and, in concert with the Russians, who, on their part, attacked the Ottoman empire, conspired the extermination of all the faithful, and the ruin of the Sublime Porte—which may God avert! Thanks to Divine assistance, and to the protection of our Holy Prophet, this perfidious plot was discovered a short time before it was to be put in execution.

The measures which were taken in the capital, without loss of time, checked at their commencement the guilty projects which seemed so easy of accomplishment; the sword inflicted justice on a good number of the rebels of the Morea, of Negropont, of Arcania, of Missolonghi, of Athens, and other places on the continent. The rebels of the Morea, and of the isles Foyer, dared, at the very beginning of these troubles, to engage with the Mussulmen; they killed a great number of them; they reduced their wives and their children to bondage, and, under the name of the "Government of Greece," they committed unheard of excesses. For many years, considerable forces, both military and naval, were sent against them; but our land troops, discouraged by want of pay, did not display the requisite ardor: our fleet did not succeed on account of the ancient disorganization of the arsenal. The matter being spun out, other Europeans, as well as the Russians, animated by ambition, furnished, secretly, every kind of assistance to the rebels, either by promises or by deeds, and thus became the chief cause of the prolongation of our troubles. At last, led away by the subtilty and insinuation of Russia, England and France united themselves to her, and, under the pretext that their commerce suffered by the long continuance of those troubles, they prevailed on the Greeks, by every kind of artifice, entirely to renounce their duties as tributaries.

It was at different times proposed to the Sublime Porte, no longer to interfere with the affairs of the Greeks, but to give them a form of independent government; to separate them altogether from the Mussulmen; to establish among them a chief, as in Wallachia and Moldavia; and to grant them their liberty, on condition of an annual tribute. Such, nearly, were the vain proposals that were made. As it is evident, that this pretence of liberty tended to nothing else, which, may Heaven forbid! than to make fall into the hands of the Infidels the whole of those countries in Europe and Asia, where the Greeks were mixed with the Mussulmen—to place by degrees the Rayahs in the place of the Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of the Rayahs—to convert, perhaps, our Mosques into Churches, and to ring bells within them: in a word, to annihilate Islamism with ease and promptitude; neither reason, nor policy, nor religion, could admit of such proposals being accepted. The Sublime Porte gave repeatedly, both by writing and by word of mouth, the necessary answers, with all official formality, and according to the tenor of treaties.—Although the object of the Franks had been obvious from the beginning, and although every thing announced, that, at last, the sword alone must answer their proposals, nevertheless, not to trouble the repose of Mussulmen, and, on the other hand, to gain the necessary time for warlike preparations; the Sublime Porte endeavored to temporize as much as possible, by satisfactory answers and official conferences on the subject of the dishonor, and of the injury which the proposal of the three powers would cause to the empire and to the nation.

It is here proper to observe, that although the demands made at Akermann by the Russians on the subject of indemnities, and especially in respect to the Servians, were not in any respect proper to be granted, nevertheless, circumstances being pressing, we complied with them whether we would or not, as matter of necessity, in order that we might seize an opportunity of making a peace favorable to the Mahometan nation. Up to this time, most of the articles had been executed, the conferences respecting the persons to be indemnified, and respecting Servia, had also been entered upon, and although these two affairs were not of a character to be arranged with a good grace, they were, nevertheless, taken into consideration as acts of violence. Russia, however, did not stop them. The military reforms adopted by the Sublime Porte offended her, she was aware that some day that surrender might hurl back upon her the evils which she had prepared against Islamism. From that moment she resolved to leave no moment of relaxation to Mussulmen. Russia, England, and France, among themselves, agreed to establish forcibly the liberty which we have mentioned above. About a year ago the three powers simultaneously demanded the liberty of Greece, by the means of their ambassadors, officially and openly, as quite a simple concession. The Sublime Porte could not subscribe to this neither according to law nor according to reason, nor according to policy, nor according to religion.

The Mussulman nation was indignant at it, and it is quite impossible that it should be consented to. The Ottoman Government endeavored to prevail on them to renounce their prejudices, by every sort of arguments and answers, but its language produced no effect. Proud of their power, they obstinately and rigorously presisted to press their demands, and they finished by sending fleets into the Mediterranean; they openly hindered the Egyptian and Ottoman squadrons, destined for that purpose, from attacking the islands. These two squadrons having entered the Port of Navarin, were there tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the Russian, English and French fleets suddenly entered the same harbor, and all three began to fire at once, and every one knows the catastrophe which resulted to the Imperial squadron.

The three powers, having openly violated subsisting treaties, and declared war, the Sublime Porte had a right to retaliate and to act otherwise than it has done towards the Ambassadors, the subjects, and the vessels which were in this place.—But the Ministers of those three powers have endeavoured to justify them by declaring that it was the commanders of the imperial (Turkish) fleet who had been the cause of the battle, the Sublime Porte, considering the circumstances, remained still silent, and, by a last effort of policy, invited the three Ambassadors to abandon altogether the affairs of Greece. Deaf to the voice of justice, those Infidels did not [illegible] became more pressing. In a word, the hostile intentions of the Franks against Islamism became evident. Nevertheless, for the purpose of gaining time, at least till summer, every possible show of moderation was used in the conferences and conversations which took place some weeks ago. It was repeatedly declared to the Ambassadors, that as soon as the Greeks would sue for pardon their faults would be wholly forgotten; that their goods, their persons, their estates, would be restored; that they would enjoy perfect tranquility; that they should be relieved from payment of capitation and other tributes which they owe since the beginning of the insurrections; that besides, in order to gratify the three powers, they would be exempt from all tribute for the space of one year; and that all privileges which the condition of Rayahs allowed would be granted them, but nothing beyond that limit.

In the course of the conferences the Sublime Porte earnestly requested the ambassadors to transmit to their respective Courts those friendly declarations and sincere explanations, promising that the armistice which they had demanded would be observed until the answer should be received. This invitation only served to increase their pride and their pretensions. Finally they declared that they would consent to nothing so long as the privileges which they claimed should not be granted to the Greeks inhabiting ancient Greece, that is to say the Morea, Attica, and the isles of the Archipelago, and they announced that they would depart all three together.

Thus have affairs come to this point. If at present (God preserve us from it!) after having witnessed such conduct, and been asked such conditions, we were to give way, and to concede the independence of the Greeks, the contagion would extend to all the Greeks settled in Rumelia and Anatolia without the possibility of arresting the evil. They would all pretend to the same independence; they would renounce their duties as Rayahs, and triumphing in a year or two over the generous Mussulman nation, they would finish one day, by suddenly imposing laws upon us, (God preserve us from it!) and the ruin of our religion and our empire would be the inevitable result. Whilst, thanks to God! the numerous provinces of Europe and Asia are filled with an immense Mussulman population, does the sacred book and does our law permit us, through fear of war to let our religion be trodden under foot, and to deliver ourselves to the Infidels from hand to hand, our country, our wives, our children, our goods, and our property?

Though, in the origin, the whole world was in the power of the infidels, nevertheless, at the birth of the true religion, God, aiding the faithful, our Mussulmen brothers, who have appeared and disappeared since the happy time of our great Prophet, up to this day, through the effect of their sincere devotion and unconquerable courage, thought nothing of the number of the Infidels. United in heart for the defence of religion, how many thousand times have they not put thousands of Infidels to the sword? how many provinces and states have they not thus conquered sword in hand? As often as we shall be united like them, and that we shall affront battles for the glory of God, the Most High will enlighten us with his inspiration, and our holy Legislator will cover us with his tutelary ægis; his absent companions will become our guides; and who can doubt, under their auspices, we should not gain the most brilliant victories?

If the Three Powers, when they see us determined, as in the past, to reject their vain demands, accept our answers, and our explanations, and desist from the Greek affair, it will be well. If, on the contrary, they should persist to force us to accept their demands, even though, according to the tradition which says, that all the Infidels compose but one nation, they should all league themselves against us, we would recommend ourselves to God—we would place ourselves under the protection of our Holy Prophet, and united for the defence of religion and the empire, all the Viziers, all the Ulemas, all the Ridgals, and, perhaps, even all Mussulmen, would form but one single corps.

This war is not, like all former wars, a political conflict to acquire provinces or to settle frontiers. The object of the Infidels is to annihilate Islamism, and to tread under foot the Mussulman nation. It must, therefore, be considered purely as a religious and national war. Let all the Faithful, rich or poor, great or small, know that to fight is the duty of us all. Let them not dream of a monthly pay; or of any pay whatever; far from it, let us sacrifice our property and our persons; let us fulfil with zeal all the duties which the honor of Islamism imposes upon us; let us unite our efforts, and labour with heart and soul for the maintenance of religion until the day of judgment. Mussulmen have no other means of obtaining salvation either in this world or the next.—We hope that the Most High will vouchsafe to confound and disperse in every quarter the Infidels, foes to our religion and our empire, and that in all times, in all places and in all cases, he will grant victory to the Faithful. Our true position being thus known to all Mussulmen, there is no doubt that, if they have the least faith and piety, they will also know their duty; they will unite heart and soul to maintain our religion and our empire, as well as to insure their own salvation in this world and the next; and that, if the occasion requires it, they will discharge with zeal and valour the varied functions of the war, and fulfil exactly the duties imposed upon us by our holy law. Help comes from God!

Literary.—Sir Walter Scott is about to publish a volume of Practical Essays on Gardening and Planting. Miss Edgeworth has written a new novel, entitled "Taking for Granted," which is announced as ready for the press.

Take the female sex together, and you find those who have the strongest possession of men's hearts are not eminent for their beauty.

Good nature will always supply the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long supply the absence of good nature.

We have seen various estimates of the probable result of the Presidential election, in which very few of Mr. Adams's friends are so sanguine as to give him any thing more than a lean majority—and in doing this, we think they cannot have full confidence in their own calculations. The votes of two thirds of the States may be set down with tolerable certainty as follows:

JACKSON.		ADAMS.	
Pennsylvania,	28	New Hampshire,	8
Virginia,	24	Vermont,	7
N. Carolina,	15	Maine,	9
S. Carolina,	11	Massachusetts,	15
Georgia,	9	Connecticut,	8
Tennessee,	11	Rhode Island,	4
Alabama,	5	New Jersey,	8
Mississippi,	3	Ohio,	16
	106		75

The votes of the following States are considered as doubtful, to wit:

New York 36, Delaware 3, Maryland 11, Kentucky 14, Indiana 5, Illinois 3, Louisiana 5, Missouri 3, in all 80. A majority of this number is claimed by the friends of both candidates; if Jackson gets but 25 out of the 80, which is less than a third, it secures his election.

[illegible] permitted, following extract of a letter from Rio-de-Janeiro, dated the 30th of January, from which it will be observed that the traffic in human flesh is carried on, on an extensive and most inhuman scale:

"Small fast vessels have found, for some months past, a ready sale here. At least a dozen of them are now fitting out for Mozambique. Dollars, which a short time since were worth 1450 reis, are now selling at 1800. Their slave trade expires in 1830, so that they are determined to improve the time.—Nearly *ten thousand* have arrived from the coast in the last six months, besides vast numbers thrown overboard! They are a heartless set of villains."

Correction of Time.—It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that those who were born before the 20th of February, 1800, should, after that day, reckon their birth days a day later than before. Those who were living before the alteration of the style, in 1751, may recollect that after that alteration, their birth days were reckoned 11 days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800, which would, in the usual course, have been a leap year, but had only 365 days. If we suppose a child to have been born on the 31st Dec. 1796, on the 31st Dec. 1800, he had lived 4 years of 365 days each; but as every 4th year should have 366 days, the child was not four years old till the 1st of Jan. 1801; and a man born 1st Jan. 1751, was 10 years old on the 12th of Jan. 1761, and was 50 on the 13th January 1801.

London paper.

Auction Sales.—The City Hotel was sold at auction yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to settle the estate of one of the proprietors, for the sum of 121,000 dollars, to Mr. J. J. Astor. The lot and building of the La Fayette Theatre was also struck off at 21,500 dollars, to Mr. H. Yates.—*N. Y. Merchants' Telegraph.*

Sicilian Justice.—Such is the corruption of the judges, and so little is the pains they take to conceal it, that their servants have no other wages than the presents they receive from litigants, though they provide straw and provender for the horses of their masters. It is an understood thing, that justice is sold to the highest bidder, and if both parties are obstinate, it often happens that the expenses are three or four times as much as the value of the property in dispute. The more powerful is sure to gain his point.—*Simon's Travels.*

It is warmly recommended in the Baltimore papers, that the inmates of the alms houses be employed in cultivating the mulberry, and making silk. "There is," says the Patriot, "not a tenant of any alms house, (unless they be absolutely confined to the bed by disease, or deprived of their senses,) but can be profitably employed in the silk culture; and each one would make four times, if not ten times, as much as it would cost to support him."

Mr. Nathaniel Marston, of Maine, has *published* Miss Sabrina Castor for *jilting* him in consequence of receiving overtures from a young gentleman, who, she had reason to believe, possessed more of the "*one thing needful.*" He says, "a few weeks since, unbeknown to me, she received an offer from a young man, who had a little more *cash* than I could command, and on my arrival, I found that he, or his *cash*, had supplanted me in her *affections*! I warn all young men against being caught in such an evil net; congratulating myself, however, on thus escaping, with little mortification, and the loss of a few day's time, the matrimonial bands with which I should soon have been bound by the perfidious COQUET.

If I had less leisure I should have more; for I should then find my time distinguished into portions, some for business, and others for the indulging of pleasures; but now one face of indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no landmark to direct myself by. Were one's time a little straitened by business, like water inclosed in its banks, it would have some determined course; but unless it be put into some channel, it has no current, but becomes a deluge without either use or motion.

Thomson.—The Author of the "Castle of Indolence," paid homage in that admirable Poem, to the master passion of his own easy nature. He has been seen standing at a peach tree with both his hands in his pockets, eating the fruit as it grew. Another instance of his extreme laziness is given: that being discovered in bed at a very late hour in the day, when he was asked why he did not rise, his answer was, "Why troth mon, I see nae motive for rising."

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling, is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June 18th to August 11th 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love," an Englishman—published in Buenos Ayres:—

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Cape Town; Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter State, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence. He commanded an American privateer, last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went, himself, in the boat, to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman in tears, (the Captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords;" at least the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the cabin, and after the lady had retired, told her husband that, athough by the laws of war, the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him.

Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the Bay, the band, in compliment, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe" who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this than the value of the prize could possibly have given him. Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard-hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person, of whom this honorable anecdote is told, was Captain Otway Burnes, of Beaufort, North Carolina.—*Baltimore Amer.*

An extensive manufacturer informs us, says the Pennsylvania Gazette, that within the ten last days, domestic goods have fallen from 10 to 15 per cent. and yarn has been reduced in cost 2 cents per pound. It may be useful to trace the cause and consequence of this fluctuation.

We do not remember to have ever heard so general a complaint of the difficulty of meeting pecuniary engagemnts. Many people say, that the old times when alleviating laws were in fashion, were not to be compared with these in this respect. We heard of a case the other day in which land, which has been held to be worth four thousand dollars, was sold by the sheriff for thirteen hundred. One tract of it was knocked off at six hundred dollars, and was immediately thereafter sold for thirteen hundred, on a credit 'till christmas.—*Georgia Journal.*

American Manufactures in India.—A Calcutta paper, lately received at Boston, contains an advertisement, of which the following is a part. The goods referred to are probably part of a shipment which is known to have been made from this port, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser.) Some of those goods sold at a profit:

"200 pieces American manufactured Shirting, and is well adapted for sheeting and servants' clothes; in pieces of 30 yards and upwards, both bleached and unbleached, at per yard 6 annas cash *The above is a very fine specimen of the rapid progress of civilization in America.*"

The April number of the North American Review contains a great deal of variety, and seems to consist entirely of *readable* articles. There is nothing which comes under the denomination of *heavy matter*, if the omens of the titles are true. The ladies no doubt wish to be enlightened as to their own legal condition, and have here an opportunity of gratifying their laudable curiosity. The punctuality with which the numbers of this Journal are delivered, merits commendation.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

In addition to the phenomena that have characterised the seasons and vegetable kingdom this year, the present condition of certain fruit trees in the vicinity of Charleston is deemed worthy of remark. Peach, Nectarine, Pear, Apricot and Apple trees, (the last of which had already produced fruit in February, have since lost their leaves, and now bear not the least appearance of approaching vegetation, or of budding, although green and otherwise vigorous; whilst other trees and plants appear unchecked by the late cold weather.

Charleston Courier.

Idolatry.—A little Irish boy was reading to a priest, with marvellous and becoming gravity, the account of the Israelites journeying in the wilderness; when he came to the part where Aaron set up a golden calf, he stopped suddenly, and asked whether it would have been as reprehensible to have made a bull? "Arrah, to be sure it would, my jewel," answered the priest. "Faith, then," said the little Paddy, "the Irish are damned to all eternity."

Longevity.—A colored female named Sarah Newton, died in this Borough (of which she was a native,) on Tuesday night, at the age of 110 years. She was born on the 7th July 1718, as appears by the record, and she is perhaps the most prominent of the numerous evidences our Borough can exhibit of the fact, that people can live in it to as great an age as in most other parts of the world.—*Norfolk Herald.*

We understand that it is determined [illegible] the Treasury, to pay off *five millions* of [illegible] principal of the public debt on the *first of* [illegible] *ly next.*—*Nat Intelligencer.*

Sir Terence O'Shaughnessy had been [illegible] a party of five who had cleared out a [illegible] dozen of old port, and was endeavouring [illegible] recollect the names of his four companions. "There were," said he, "Pat O'Leary, the [illegible] one; Jemmy M'Grath, that's two; the [illegible] Grogans, that's three—and—botheration, why can't I recollect the fourth. Let me [illegible] again. Pat O'Leary, one; the two Grogans, two; Jemmy M'Grath, three, and—and—by my soul there was four of them besides myself, any how."

Gravity.—That profound philosopher and divine, Dr. Samuel Clark, was of a [illegible] playful disposition, and was pleased with the company of young people. One day, while he was partaking in the sports of his little comrades, he was informed of the arrival of a certain fop.—"Now, my friends," said he to them, "let us look grave, here comes a fool."

Trust Sale.

O'clock, at the Town House in Fayetteville, [illegible] day of May next, at [illegible] Subscriber, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, [illegible] 4th of February, 1824, executed to him by [illegible] *P. Ashe*, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose at public sale,

Two Negroes,

One named Roderick and the other Zanga. To be made known on the day of sale.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Trustee.

April 16, 1828.—2w

Philadelphia Album,

AND LADIES LITERARY GAZETTE.—3d Vol.

IT is thus prematurely we present ourselves before the numerous patrons of the Philadelphia Album and the reading public generally, with a Prospectus of the 3d Volume, which will commence on the 1st of June next. The liberal manner in which the work has been hitherto encouraged, the letters of congratulation which we are daily in the habit of receiving from our numerous subscribers, and above all the flattering testimonials of commendation which have been so generally and publicly expressed in the editorial columns of our brother publishers, induce us to believe that the work has obtained a character both at home and abroad, which if it is creditably sustained will not dishonor the reputation of American miscellaneous literature, and entitle it to a fair portion of that munificent patronage which of late years has been so indiscriminately lavished upon works of an imitative character. Since the commencement of this miscellany, two years ago, a host of weekly publications professing similar ends, and advocating similar principles, have started up in almost every town and village in the Union. It is with satisfaction, we discern that the appetite for miscellaneous literature has been whetted by this circumstance, the understanding has been enlightened, and the taste quickened with a desire to peruse and possess works of this character and of merit, having for their object double and two-fold ends, instruction and amusement. The exceedingly cheap rate at which many of the periodicals are published, and the amusing variety of topics which are discussed in their pages, has been productive of that natural consequence, which we in particular, among our competitors for public approbation, have been so largely blessed with—a wide and increasing patronage. It is true, the facilities we enjoy in point of location, and the literary [illegible] inherent to the reflecting nature of our city, has possessed us of many advantages of which our brethren are deprived. All these properties of good fortune have increased in worth and abundance with the existence of our paper. The regular contributors to the work are numerous and good, and the occasional donations which are perpetually flowing in upon us from the generosity of literary strangers, with the [illegible] emanating from the ambitious aspirations of youthful genius, keeps us constantly furnished with a choice variety of solid and interesting literature. Among our correspondents we can enumerate biographers, essayists, novelists and poets, all anxious to win the meed of an enlightened public's approbation, and all competing in the generous rivalry of talent. If there is any department which has not been sustained with sufficient judgment it is that of the editor. And even here were we to credit the flatteries of our contemporaries, we might have spared ourselves this confession. But whatever this may have been heretofore, hereafter it shall be bettered. We pledge it with the confidence of experience, increasing years, and unwakening vigour. Depending as we do, solely upon the opinions of the public for the reputation, and consequently the circulation of our journal, we shall be assiduous to please that public, and render ourselves more justly entitled to their benefactions—The tone of our sentiments will always take the colour of our judgment, and sincerity, and justice, shall be the only moderators on the strictures of that judgment. All that can serve to instruct and to amuse, all that is calculated either to enlighten the understanding, or to improve the heart, will be eagerly and assiduously sought after, to adorn our pages. The [illegible] vocacy which in the outset we professed for woman, and which we believe has been the paramount cause of the success of this journal, will rather be increased than diminished in its future conduct. Dispassionate criticism, moral fiction and meritorious verse will ever be welcomed to its columns. The arts and sciences shall not be forgotten, nor the brilliant witticism, or pleasant *bon mot* lost in a world of pedantry and metaphysics. In short, the most devoted and fastidious attention shall be paid both to the matter and manner of the work, with a laudable ambition to render it still more deserving among readers of taste and attainments.

The embellishments which shall accompany the third volume of this work, shall exceed those of the former volumes. Nothing shall be called so that shall not be considered intrinsically an embellishment—If they consist in engravings they will be such as shall do honor to the country, and not the miserable prints that are generally imposed upon the unwary and the generous. The paper shall be good and uniform in its texture. The number of pages will be the same as at present, but from a more discriminate arrangement of the type, a larger portion of reading matter will be furnished weekly. With these views in anticipation, we throw ourselves upon the bounty of the public, soliciting none to encourage who shall not consider the possession of the work equivalent to the amount of the subscription.

To the numerous editors who have so generously copied our former notices, who have so liberally commended our feeble efforts to please, and who have so largely transferred our articles into the columns of their journals, we return our unaffected thanks. Beggars that we are, the obligation will be still more enhanced by a few insertions of this prospectus. We do not offer an exchange in comparison for this service, but as a feeble tribute to their courtesy, for even then the obligation will be uncancelled and the same.

The Philadelphia Album will continue to be issued every Wednesday at $2 50 per annum, invariably in advance. It is advisable that all who wish to obtain a complete volume, commencing with the first number of the next, will forward their names, enclosing one year's subscription immediately. The paper will then be regularly and promptly forwarded. Address, (post paid,) *Morris & Kenney*, 45 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17, 1828.

State Bank.—We understand that Haywood, Esq., Cashier of the Prin- at Raleigh, has resigned that of- that Charles Dewey, Esq. Cashier etteville Branch, has been appoint- the vacancy. Benjamin A. Barham, Raleigh, has been appointed Cashier anch.

Vice Presidency.—At a late meeting tral Committee of Vigilance of the the Administration in this State, , it was determined to support the ard Rush for the office of Vice and they accordingly recommend friends of the administration. They ly have fixed upon another man bring so little influence into their the people of this state will have no in giving the preference to the dis- individual who at present fills the

.—The Turkish Manifesto which nd in this paper, is a curious and document, and will be read with many accounts. Whatever may have been thought of the improba- war, there can now be little doubt ensue, and that speedily. The ns only to have borne with the in- and insults of the Allies, for the gaining time to prepare for resent- From this war we shall not be sur- see result consequences the most to some of the nations of Europe now acting in concert, as well as hich at present are mere lookers on. y natural for England and France ther in war. They have so often ies as to deem themselves natural each other; and they may be ene- when policy shall cease to bind ther. Of Russia, the other ally, st of Europe is supposed to be jea- that jealousy will be increased by ion of interested motives in the in- in favor of the Greeks. The fate , if the allies can keep their tem- ds each other, is not very doubtful. ot resist such a combination. Her st be crushed, and she will sink, to rise no more.

Militia-men.—Some of the schemes to by the more intemperate of the ration party, to injure Gen. Jackson, putable in the highest degree. A- n is a handbill, (not printed in this which we had a momentary glance entitled, "Some account of some oody Murders of Gen. Jackson,"— from memory,)—composed of poe- rose, and decorated with *eighteen* s, and two caricatures of human e of which is stabbing the other in We understand that several friends inistration in this town have ex- he disgust they could not but feel at ttempt to gull the ignorant, and that e of them has said that he cannot n Administration which stands in uch little artifices to sustain it. been pretended, that the Regiment to which the six men who were ex- longed, were not bound to serve three months, and it is said that o document in the War Department that they were called out for six By these bold assertions, it was at- to establish the fact, that they were ters, but that their term of service ed at the time they left the camp, they were consequently entitled to a . To disprove all this, Gov. Blount, ed the order calling the regiment in- , is fortunately yet living, and has d to Congress a certified copy of the tter by which they were called into expressly for six months. He has e oath, that a copy of the said letter smitted by mail, shortly after its the War Department. How does it hat it cannot now be found there? so careless of official papers as to of them, or has it been convenient- d?

Commencement of the Medical Col- outh Carolina took place on the 8th he Degrees were conferred upon 32 es, of whom three were from this iz: Alex'r C. Wilson, of Mecklen- muel B. Watson, of Charlotte, and Lane, of Montgomery.

Wide Wheels.—A writer in a late Con- paper, states that wide rimmed carriages of all descriptions are com- ally into use in the eastern States, those who have used them give them preference over the common nar- ned wheels. One carrier who has broad wheels for years, says that he efer to pay for them, rather than use narrow wheels, if given to him.— ner have a decided advantage in sand, ground, for they will run over the while the latter will sink, and of etard the speed and increase the la- e horses. A general use of the broad wheels would also evidently tend to ovement of the roads. In Massachu- ere they are much used, their ad- are so evident, that the Legislature ed a law requiring that all carts, wag- stages, built after two years, shall ad rimmed wheels, the lightest not four inches, others five inches broad. y not be adopted in this State, where ll our roads are either sandy or soft eather?

n was selling at Charleston, on the . at from 8½ to 10½; principal sales,

Congress.—The House of Representatives has passed another week almost exclusively engaged in debate on the Tariff Bill, or rather on the innumerable amendments proposed to it. Of course no question has yet been taken to test the fate of the bill. But on some of the questions to amend, the votes have been very close.

In the Senate the most important subject under consideration has been the bill to make appropriations for Internal Improvements. An animated debate arose, on the question to amend the bill by adding a proviso that the appropriation of $30,000 for surveys should be expended on no other surveys but those already commenced. The question being taken, the vote was 21 to 21. The Vice President voted in the affirmative. On the next day the bill again came up for discussion when Mr. Noble spoke "with great severity of persons who had changed their course on this subject," alluding to the vote of the Vice President. After the question was taken,

The Vice President rose, and said, he hoped it would not be considered assumption in the Chair to offer an explanation to the Senate of the ground on which the casting vote had been given on this question yesterday. As the Chair understood his motives had been called into question, it seemed necessary to explain them, and to shew that the Chair had in giving that casting vote, abandoned no opinions formerly entertained. From the beginning, the Chair had been of opinion that this system was subject to great difficulties, which might eventually run it down; that it might be diverted from national to local objects; and that it might be made subservient to political combinations. The Chair does not pretend to assert that the system has been mis-directed, or that the powers delegated by the law have been abused. But it was always the opinion of the Chair, that such results should be guarded against. It was the fortune of the individual who now fills the Chair, at a former period, to preside over the War Department when this subject was agitated, and, in pursuance of a resolution of the other House, he had drawn up a project, which was submitted to the President of the United States, and communicated by him to Congress in the year 1824. In that document, the opinions of the Chair upon the powers of Congress were fully stated. He had always acted upon the principle, that Congress ought to have the control over the whole subject; that the responsibility was too great to be reposed in one individual; and that specific appropriations ought to be made to carry on the various objects of the system. These were always the opinions of the humble individual who now fills the chair. While a member of the other House, at an early period, he had contended for the specific appropriation of money to objects of internal improvement. The casting vote given yesterday had been dictated by those principles. The Vice President remarked, that allusions had been made to a casting vote given by him, two years since, on the bill making appropriations for a canal in Illinois. That vote had been a silent one, and he now took occasion to explain it. The Chair then applied to the two Senators; and remarked to them, that, from the closeness of the previous votes, it was not improbable that a casting vote might occur, and that, unless the bill was amended, the vote of the Chair must be against it. The bill proposed to set aside a portion of land for the construction of the canal. The Chair considered the public lands the property of the Government, and to be disposed of for the common benefit; and that, if a Canal were to be provided for out of those common funds, it ought to be toll free to the People of the United States. The Senators from Illinois did not consider themselves authorized, by the wishes of their constituents, to offer an amendment to the bill, and the Chair voted against it. The opinion of the Chair still remains unaltered. He had never seen any ground for any other decision. He could not see the justice of giving a free passage through that Canal, to the People of Illinois, and, at the same time, of levying a tax on the People of Missouri and Mississippi, who were as much interested in the work as the citizens of Illinois. The Chair said, in conclusion, that he hoped to be excused by the Senate for this explanation. He had always been free to declare his sentiments and motives: and on no occasion had he endeavoured to conceal them. If [said he] I know myself, I have never been guilty of such conduct, and have been above concealing my opinions on all public measures.

Mr. Noble said, that he understood the Chair to allude to the remarks of certain of the Senators who had taken part in the debate on this subject. For his own part, he should be willing that the Chair should designate the individuals.

[Several voices here joined in a call to order.]

The Vice President rose, and said, that he did understand both of the Senators from Indiana to allude to an abandonment of the system of Internal Improvement, and to a desertion by the Chair of the principles which he had formerly avowed.

Mr. Noble rose again, and several voices called to order. He said that he wished to explain. Gentlemen might call to order as much as they please—

He was here going on; but the Chair interposed, observing that there was no question before the Senate.

Mr. Noble said, he understood that there had been no question before the Senate when the President addressed the body, and it appeared to him that the Chair had addressed himself.

Mr. Tazewell called Mr. Noble to order.

The Chair said, there was no question before the Senate. The Senator from Indiana will take his seat.

Mr. Noble observed, that, if he must sit down, he would submit; and then took his seat.

The Senate has rejected the proposition to abolish the office of Major General of the Army.

On the 15th ult. a public dinner was given to Gen. Jackson, at Murfreesborough, Tennessee—that being his birth day. He gave the following toast on the occasion:—

The memory of De Witt Clinton—The patriot, the philanthropist, and the distinguished statesman: in his death New York has lost one of her most useful sons, and the nation one of its brightest ornaments.

Fire.—A fire broke out at Newbern, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, in Middle street, a few doors from Pollock street; and notwithstanding great efforts were made to stop its ravages, a number of houses were destroyed. The fire originated in a house occupied by Mary Parker, and it is shocking to state, that her brother, who went to bed in a state of intoxication, perished in the flames. The loss of property is estimated from 2,000 to $2,500.

Raleigh Register.

Charleston, April 10.

We learn from a Passenger in the Stage from the North, arrived last evening, that the Sunday night's Mail from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, arrived at that place without a lock, where it would be retained until one suitable for the great mail could be procured from Fayetteville. It was supposed the lock that had been on it, was lost between Georgetown and Godfrey's Ferry.

From the Tarborough Free Press.

North Carolina Manufactures.—A few days since, twenty bales of Cotton Yarn was shipped from this place for the New York market—they were from the manufactory of Mr. Joel Battle, at the Falls of Tar river, about 18 miles from this place. We understand that this manufactory is the oldest in the State—there are now two others in operation, one at Fayetteville and the other in Lincoln county. Should the "Tariff" bill meet with equal success as that for "Internal Improvements," necessity will compel the people of the south to join in the scuffle for the benefits anticipated from this new American System, as they will have to bear a full proportion of its burthens, and buffet the northern manufacturers "with their own weapons."

The following passage in the Report recently submitted to Congress by the Committee of Ways and Means, merits the serious consideration of our citizens:

"The result of inquiries, directed to practical men, and of estimates, founded upon their statements, warrant the Committee in expressing the opinion, that the cotton-growing States import from the manufacturing States, a great variety of articles, exclusive of the manufactures of cotton, wool, and iron, and consisting, principally of the productions of the soil, amounting annually, to two millions of dollars at a very moderate estimate. These [illegible] articles as the cotton-growing States have every facility for producing themselves, and which they can afford to import from other States, only in a prosperous condition of their principal agricultural pursuit. Even in the present condition of the trade in cotton, just views of economy would seem to dictate the expediency of limiting the too abundant production of that staple by diverting from it so much capital and labor, as would be sufficient to produce all the articles now imported from other States, of the description just mentioned. It is certain that the proposed prohibitions will, if adopted, render it not only expedient, but necessary, for the cotton States to produce the articles in question, instead of importing them."

In the justness and applicability of the following observations from the National Gazette—all reflecting minds must concur.

True economy—national character—and even humanity, would all gain, by a more just apportionment of compensation to public services.

"The Treasurer of the State of Virginia is required to give security in a million of dollars, and his salary is *eighteen hundred dollars* per annum! The magnitude of the security implies the practicability of embezzling to a large amount, and the comparative insignificance of the salary forms the strongest temptation to breach of trust.—We would not excuse, in the slightest degree, the peculation of the late treasurer *Baker*,—and are disposed to reprobate his suicide, even more emphatically; but we cannot feel surprised that he proved a delinquent under such circumstances. The Norfolk Herald, in a very sensible article on this subject, notices the extreme difficulty which would have attended the attempt to support a family, in his station, with eighteen hundred dollars per annum,—"to say nothing," adds the Herald—"of the tax of giving dinners to members of the Assembly, to conciliate their votes for continuing him in office." The case of Baker is but one in a very considerable number, that admonish the country of the necessity of a general revision and reform of the prevailing system of pecuniary responsibility and compensation, as to offices whether under the federal government or the state governments. That system is scarcely less at variance with true economy than it is dangerous to morals."

Commerce of Boston.—The Boston Statesman estimates the revenue on foreign merchandise imported into that place during the last twenty days, at more than *one half million of dollars*; the duties on the ship Clematis, Capt. Law, from Havre, were $80,000.

[*Selected for the Observer.*]

THE WIFE'S ADIEU.

I soar to the realms of the bright and the blest,
Where the mourners are solaced, and the weary at rest,
I rise to my glories, while thou must remain
In this dark world of tears, to dejection and pain.

And hence, though my heart throbs exultant to die,
And visions of glory expand to mine eye,
The bosom that struggles and pants to be free,
Still beats with regret and affection for thee.

I fear not another, more fond and more fair,
When I am forgotten, thy fortunes should share;
O! find but a bosom devoted as mine,
And my heart's latest blessing forever be thine!

I fear, that the stroke that now rends us apart,
From the faith of the Christian should sever thy heart;
Lest, seeking in anguish relief from despair,
The vain world should lure thee to look for it there.

But O! should it tempt thee awhile to resign
A treasure so precious, a hope so divine;
Should the light of His glory be hidden from thee,
In the hour of thy darkness, O think upon me!

Remember the hope, that enlivens me now,
Though the dews of the grave are damp on my brow;
The faith, that has nerved me with transport to see
The hour of my doom, though it tears me from thee!

MARRIED,

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. BRYAN DOUGHERTY, to Miss MARY WRIGHT.

In this county, on the 10th inst. by Duncan Buie, Esq., Mr. MALCOM CLARK, to Miss MARY McKETHEN, all of this county.

In this town, on the 3d instant, Mr. NEEDHAM DOLLERHIDE to Miss ELLENDER STEVENS, all of this county.

In Edgecombe county, on the 27th ult., Mr. Frederick Mayo, to Miss Manisia Ganer Menetta Anders Sylvester Malvina Llewellen Sherrard!

[How many wives does Mr. Mayo get out of all these names? He ought to be indicted.]

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, JOHN PURDIE, youngest son of Mr. Edmund Blake, aged one year and ten months. On the Friday morning preceding his death he was in good health, but alas! at meridian of that day he was attacked with a violent disease which terminated his earthly existence at 12 o'clock on Sunday. Our Saviour has said, "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—[*Communicated.*]

At Lenox, Mass., on the 25th of March, Mrs. EASTER MORELL, aged 72 years, widow of the late Capt. John Morell, and mother of Mr. Frederick A. Morell, of this place.

Auction Sales.

On TUESDAY, 6th of May next,

AT the Subscribers' Auction Store, will commence the sale, (which will continue from day to day until closed) of the entire and valuable *STOCK OF GOODS* of a House declining business, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Castings, Cotton Bagging, &c.

The above Goods were selected expressly for the Southern Market. Country Merchants and others may come forward with confident expectation of purchasing at reduced prices, and of procuring Goods in such quantities as to suit them, the Stock being large, and few cut goods. They consist, in part, of

Superfine, Fine, and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts,
Black and Coloured Silk, Swansdown, Toilinet, and Merseilles Vesting,
Black and Coloured and Fancy Levantines, Sarsnets, Silks, and Florences,
Plain and Figured Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins.
Fine and Superfine Cambric and Furniture Calicoes, a large assortment.
Russia, Irish, and Domestic Sheetings; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and Lawns,
Elegant rich and figured Muslin and Crape Robes,
Merino, silk, and common Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Men and women's silk, cotton, and worsted Hose, [illegible]
Cotton, thread, and silk Laces, and Lace Veils,
6-4 to 10-4 table Diapers and table Cloths, Russia and Bird-eye Diaper,
Men and Women's kid, beaver, & silk Gloves, black, white, and coloured,
Several bales of domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Ginghams, and Checks.

The Goods will be arranged, and ready for examination, three days before the sale.

Terms of sale, notes at Bank at six months.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, April 11, 1828. 67-3t.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828.
67-3m.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac	-	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple	-	do	30	40
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	8
Beeswax	-	do	22	33
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	22½
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	-	do	16	
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	9 25
Corn	-	bushel	45	50
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	75	
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	4 50
Fine	-	do	4	4 25
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	6
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	90	1 25
Country	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12	-	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb		
West India,	-	do		75
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 75	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	31	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	8 50	9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	80	1
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Pimento	-	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	40	
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf	-	lb	19	22
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		75
Turks Island, &c.	-	do		75
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	12 50
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow	-	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16	18
Verdigris	-	lb	65	
Wheat	-	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	-	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port	-	do	2 00	3 80
Malaga	-	do	70	25

Lottery and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber has taken the office lately occupied by Mess. Yates & M'Intyre, Market Square, where he will be happy to attend to any orders for Lottery Tickets in any, or all the Northern Lotteries. He will receive regular Lists of drawings, and persons may rely on the earliest information of the fate of their tickets.

Cash paid for Prizes or renewed in the next Lottery to be drawn.

DRAWING OF THE

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

WASHINGTON CITY—Class No. 5.

47, 19, 25, 57, 35, 41, 10, 5, 45.

ANSON BAILEY.

April 15, 1828.

The Subscriber will also attend to the buying and selling all kinds of produce,—and he flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of this place, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

Persons having notes in either of the Banks can have them attended to by addressing their favors to him through the Post Office, or by private conveyance, for a small compensation.

Those persons who trust to him their business, may rely on early advice and punctuality.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

20 Barrels of ALE,

Apply as above, A. B.

Baking Business.

THE Subscriber having engaged the services of a first rate Baker, from New York, proposes to conduct the Baking Business on a principle different from any heretofore carried on in this place. If encouragement is given, he will deliver *HOT BREAD* every morning at the houses of Subscribers, of a quality equal to any of the Northern Bakeries.

Persons desirous of subscribing will please signify their intention between this and Monday morning, when, if a sufficient number is obtained to justify the experiment, the business will be commenced.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, April 17.

N. B. The quality of the Flour, the weight of the Bread and the Price shall be such as to enable persons to supply themselves on terms as moderate (taking the trouble and work into view) as the usual mode of private baking. D. S.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons whomsoever not to trade for a certain *Note of Hand*, drawn and signed by myself for the sum of $400, dated the 4th day of April, 1828, payable the 1st day of January, 1829, to Isaac Weatherly, of Guilford county, N. C. as the property for which said Note was given has proved to be unsound, as such, I am determined not to pay the said note unless I am compelled by the law.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Marlboro' C. H. (S C) April 9, 1828. 67-3t.

Lottery Tickets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Lottery adventuring public, that he has made arrangements to furnish, at the shortest notice, Tickets in all the Northern Lotteries, *free of postage* to the purchaser. He will also pay or renew all prizes. The following are some of the first Lotteries to be drawn, in which he will receive orders for Tickets:

Next Wednesday.

NEW YORK

Consolidated Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE 25,000 DOLLARS.

To be drawn on the 23d instant.

Tickets $8; Shares in proportion.

☞ Orders for Tickets in this Lottery will be received until Saturday the 26th inst. The drawing will be received on the 30th.

State Lottery of Maryland.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

To be drawn on the 30th Instant.

Tickets $5; Shares in proportion.

Dismal Swamp Canal LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000.

To be drawn on the 7th day of May, 1828.

Tickets $20; Shares in proportion.

Orders will be forwarded immediately on being given, and Tickets procured at the shortest notice.

E. J. HALE.

April 17, 1828.

Drawing on the 30th This Month.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *April 1, 1828.*

State Lottery of Maryland,

to be drawn in the City of BALTIMORE, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on

Wednesday, 30th of April.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of 10,000 Dolls.	is 10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2000 Dolls.	is 2000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1000 Dolls.	is 1000 Dolls.
3 prizes	of 500 Dolls.	is 1500 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 100 Dolls.	is 1000 Dolls.
20 prizes	of 50 Dolls.	is 1000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 10 Dolls.	is 1000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 5 Dolls.	is 500 Dolls.
5000 prizes	of 4 Dolls.	is 20000 Dolls.

5236 prizes amounting to $80000 Dolls.

☞ *More Prizes than Blanks.*

This Scheme will be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets *must obtain* at least one prize, and may draw *Three!*

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in the United States.

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr., & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, April 1, 1828. 65 4w.

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

When childhood's glad moments have ebb'd to their close,
And we open our eyes on the world and its woes,
From the borders of manhood we wistfully cast
A long look of love on the scenes we have past.

Bright lands spread before, but we scarce feel resign'd
To quit the gay fairy land stretching behind,
And we supplicate hope, as it beckons us on,
To lead us again through the scenes that are gone.

And we ask, shall the world from our bosoms erase,
The ties there entwin'd with our earliest days?
Shall our sports and our playmates concern us no more,
And shall all life's romance with its morning be o'er?

No! memory embalms them—they fade not away
Like the pluck'd blossom's fragrance that dies in a day
In the bloom of first freshness they're treasured up there,
Nor shall years rolling o'er them their perfume impair.

On the green school-boy spot where we gambol'd of yore,
That light hearted band may assemble no more;—
But its memory shall soothe us when life's cares annoy,
Though shaded with sadness, 'tis sweeter than joy.

Like the dove from the ark, we forsake the lov'd cot
Of our childhood, in search of some happier spot,
Like her o'er life's waters we wander in vain,
And would gladly repose in our childhood again.

J. D.

MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.

But happy they, the happiest of their kind!
When gentler stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend;
'Tis harmony itself that binds their peace.
Thompson.

Think you, a little din can daunt mine ears,
That you do tell me of a woman's tongue?
Shakespeare.

The devil was missing one Sunday morn;
And where do you think he tarried?
Why! in the house ('tis true as you're born)
Of a couple newly married.

He liked it at first;—and why, forsooth?
They were so kind and so loving?
Ergo, so happy, (for that's a truth
Which never, you know, needs proving.)

That he longed between them like Adam and Eve,
A trouble or two to be sowing:
For no bad purpose, he'd have you believe,
But to keep his hand a-going.

But scarce had he made himself at home,
When he saw that a storm was brewing;
Satan wonder'd to see it work and foam;
Said he "this is none of my doing."

"This beats! why below, I've never heard such
Where they holla with might and main,
I'm used to a noise; but too much is too much!
So I'll even pop down again!"

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.
Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

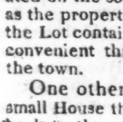
40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
WINES.
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Real Estate,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.



Will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town House, on Saturday, the 26th of April next, that commodious and pleasant *DWELLING HOUSE and LOT* with improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Maiden Lane, and known as the property formerly belonging to A. F. Bowell; the Lot contains one acre. I need not add how *very* convenient this residence is to the business part of the town.

One other Lot, containing ½ acre, with a small House thereon, adjoining D McColl, running back to the creek and fronting the street running from Maiden Lane to the creek.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

SAML. WILLIAMS, *Trustee*,
L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*
Fayetteville, March, 18 1828. 62tds.

HORACE AMES,

Dentist,

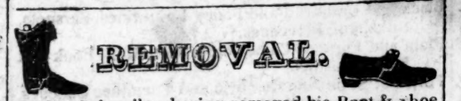
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville. He has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be consulted for a short time.

Fayetteville, April 3. 65tf.

NEW YORK, FEB. 10, 1827.

The Subscribers hereby certify that they have long known Dr. Ames, and respected him as a gentleman and well informed Physician. Dr. Ames is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. York, and has devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of Dentistry, of which he is a well informed and skilful practitioner.

JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D.
President of the College of Physicians & Surgeons.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D.
Professor of Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D.
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Boot & Shoe Establishment to Market Square, one door East of Mr. John McArn's Fancy Store, intends keeping on hand as usual, an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

made of the best materials, and of the various fashions. He will also manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of the above articles, and by the best workmen; his work, as usual, will be warranted. He feels grateful to a generous public, for the very liberal share of patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same

N. B.—He has on hand a few hundred weight of *first rate CHEESE*, for family use. Likewise, some few *ACCOUNTS* of sometime standing which he would have no objection to exchange for Cape Fear Bank Bills.

REUBEN HALL.
Fayetteville, April 3. 65 3t.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, which, if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent as Dead Letters, to the General Post Office:

A—Starling Autry, Elizabeth Allen, Horace Anderson.

B—Stephen R. Bowen, James Blue, Sam'l J. Baker, Thos. Bullock, Hiram Birdsey, Murdock Bain, Sherod Bagsdall, Richmond J. Billinges, John Beard, John Bethea, Charles H. Booth.

C—Clayland & Bowen, Wiley Cook, Neil Clark, Dan'l B. Clark, Fanny Cameron, Claiborne Creach, Eliza Cochran, Isabella Chapman, William Cochran, Dan'l Campbell, Catharine Clark.

D—John Dew, John Darrach, Sarah Dawson, T. Dwight, R. C. Drake.

F—Wm. H. Folger.

G—Chas. T. Gardner, Mary Graham, Alex. Geddie, James Galpin, Jesse Gully, Wm. Griffith, John Galaher.

H John Heagerty, Geo. Vincent Holder, Catharine Hodges, Arch'd Holmes, Thos. Hyllork, Elijah Hammons, Garlan A. Hughes, John Hogg, Jas. Harrison.

J—Asa Johnson, Mary Ivey.

K—John King.

L—Dun. Leach, Wm. Lee.

M—Dun. Murchison, Arthur Moore, Hannah Mallett, Benj. Morrison, James Monroe, Joanna Moore, Susan Morgan, Samuel Milligan, Frederick Miller, John B. Mills, Neil Munroe.

Mc—Alex. McLean, Margaret McKeithen, Murdock McLean, John McQuaige, Mr. McCraney, Flora McCaskill, Dan'l McLean, Dun. McArthur, Neil McMillan, John McDonald, Alex. or Don'd McPhaill, Alex. McKenzie, John McColl, Wm. McGee, Thos. McLean, Don'd McKay.

N—Benj. Newberry, Joseph Nelson, Wm. Newberry.

O—Joseph Oykin.

P—Wm. Penfold, John Peterson.

R—Dug'd Ray, Angus Ray, James W. Rowland, Aronett Richmond.

S—Wm. Simmons, John Smith, Rich'd Stocker.

T—David Thames, Eleazer Tilder, Jacob Tracy, David Terry, Ann Thomas.

V—Ezekiel Vann.

W—Matthew Wilson, Susan Wright, Dan'l K. Whitaker, Benj. Williams.

JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*
Fayetteville, April 1, 1828.

To Rent,

A well finished Dwelling *HOUSE*, situated on Person Street, directly opposite to the residence of the late Dr. Edw'd McKay, with all necessary Out Houses and a fine and extensive Garden Spot attached to it. For terms apply to either of the Subscribers.

DILLON JORDAN, Jun.
MARTIN McPHERSON, Jun.
March 27, 1828. 64-5t.

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*
Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65 tf.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN PACKAGES of Spring Goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, will enable him to offer them at unusually low prices. Country Merchants and those wishing family supplies will please call and examine the Goods. On hand at all times, an assortment of the

Best Bolting Cloths,

Also, *SUGAR* and *COFFEE*. New Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1828. 64tf.

Valuable Lots for Sale.

TO close a Deed of Trust from the late Samuel Murley to Charles Kiddell and Hugh Smith, of Charleston, S. C., bearing date 6th January, 1820, and by order of said Kiddell, surviving Trustee, will be sold on Tuesday, the 22d of April next, at Public Auction, by the Subscribers, at the State House, all those four *VALUABLE LOTS*, situated on Rowan Street, near the Court House Square, containing each sixty-six feet on Rowan Street and 300 ft. back.—These Lots are eligibly situated for a private residence, being in the neighborhood of John McLeran and Louis D. Henry, Esquires; they are unincumbered, and the titles indisputable. A liberal credit will be given, and the Lots divided to suit purchasers, and made known on the day of sale.

WILLKINGS & Co., *Auctioneers.*
March 20, 1828. 64tf.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the 26th February, a likely negro fellow named *PETER*, about six feet high, and about 36 years of age. He is affable in conversation, and plausible in his manners. Had on when he went off, a striped homespun coat and pantaloons. Peter writes and reads tolerably well, feigns himself religious, always has books with him, in which his name is inscribed, Peter Malon. Any information leading to his discovery will be thankfully received, and a reward of five dollars paid to any one who will secure him in any Jail so that I get him again.

LIGHT. TOWNSEND.
Brownsville, S. C. March 20, 1828—64-4t

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63*tf.*

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
50 barrels New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
January 17. 54tf.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
2 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.
January 17. 54tf.

STATE OF NORTHCAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie vs. Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,

Do.	do.	Subpœnas,
Do.	do.	Executions,
Do.	do.	Ca. Sa.
Do.	do.	Ven. Exponas,
Do.	do.	Prosecution Bonds,
Do.	do.	Jury Tickets,
Do.	do.	Witness Tickets,

Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

Wanted,

ONE hundred cords *TAN BARK*.

H. G. NELSON.
March 5, 1826. 1-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belder, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

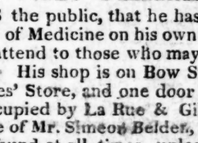
JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.
Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—55tf

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
November 8, 1827. 1tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and surrounding country. He retains the office occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite B. Robinson's, and well known as the office where he may at all times be found professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63tf.

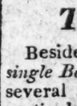
GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Calculations, some useful Essays, a variety of valuable Recipes, and much entertaining matter, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at the Publication Office.

September 27.

Lafayette House,

FAYETTEVILLE.



THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of the late proprietor Tracy, the subscriber, who has been for some time in the management of the Lafayette House, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which was purposely erected at great expense for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the House contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms* and other rooms particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new throughout. Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. STABLE ROOMS are attached to the House, and the water from the Haymount Aqueduct, which is richly supplied with a variety of the choicest Fodder recently selected for it in the Northern country by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to keep a good House in the most genteel manner; no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM.
October 25.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted for Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT.
Jan. 17, 1828.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *FALL Supply* of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & EAST INDIA GOODS, newest style*. They have been selected in the New York auctions, a considerable part for original package sales, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, at very low prices. Merchants from the country will do well to examine for themselves. His assortment in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinets
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazines
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton do.
White and brown drillings and white lawns
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread hdkfs.
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and dotted bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do.
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Belts
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and bonnet do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and huckaback do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw do.
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fact
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN M
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.